

CAMERLYNK SINISTER SYMBOL OF EUROPE

Official Translator at All
Conferences Sign of
What's Wrong.

TOO MANY LANGUAGES

Patriotism Would Not Per-
mit Any Economic 'United
States of Europe.'

NATIONALISM RUNS WILD

Big Question Is, 'Will Clatter
of Knife and Fork Win Over
Beating of Drum?'

By JOHN McHUGH STUART.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK
HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Another international conference to "settle Europe" has just ended here inconclusively. As this is written there are signs that its successor—all international conferences seem to have successors—may bring forth results when the allied premiers meet in Paris on January 2. American interest in the affairs of Europe is assigned as the most hopeful factor by those who predict definite, final results, by those who hope that the Paris conference will bring forth something besides its successor.

But America ought to understand that M. Camerlynk will again be present at the Paris conference, as he has been present at practically every international gathering since Versailles. Who is M. Camerlynk? He is the most amiable and the most sinister figure in Europe to-day. He is a great genius, a charming companion, a man in whose head are stored more secrets of state than are stored in any other head in this world. Yet he is the terrifying symbol of the monster of European nationalism. He is the indispensable man for all international gatherings. He is the official translator.

Too Many Frontiers.

No American tourist of however little experience in Europe has failed to groan at the inconvenience of manifold frontiers. To the man who has traveled 3,000 miles from New York to San Francisco without definite consciousness as to which State he may at any given time be in there is something almost incomprehensible in the crossing of no less than four international frontiers, with all their para-

phernalia of inquiring and outgoing customs, immigration and emigration, in the thousand mile journey between London and Milan by the Simplon, for instance. That is the difficulty of European nationalism at one end of the scale.

M. Camerlynk and his polyglot brain is the difficulty of the other end of the scale. It takes but little experience, business, diplomatic or journalistic, with the affairs of Europe to realize that the difficulty persists without intermission from one end of the scale to the other.

One of the sound ideas brought back from the Continent by James M. Cox when he went through London last summer was the economic absurdity of those frontiers. "Why not an economic 'United States of Europe'?" he asked. Considerable experience of European travel and considerable experience of M. Camerlynk and his marvelous metier leads straight to the answer that there can be no economic "United States of Europe" for the compelling reason. That reason is patriotism.

Brands of Patriotism.

New patriotism the world round is a love and a kinetic sentiment. In the United States it is lofty always and seldom kinetic. In Europe it is kinetic always; it has its direct influence on the day-to-day lives and existence of millions of people unconnected directly with army, navy or other service with their respective sovereign governments; and, truth to tell, there are times when it is anything but lofty. With most Americans patriotism began probably with the first childish salute to the flag. It grew in the still sonorous school room echoes of the rotund latitudes of Clay and Webster and the soul-touching directness of Lincoln. It was picked to action by the fiery with Spain. And it rose to its apogee in the splendid national fury of 1917-1918. But so far as its day-to-day implications are concerned it probably embraces admiration for Paris frocks and London tweeds, distrust of German picture postcards, amiable disdain for "greasers" to the south, hearty inability to make any distinction at all between us and our cousins to the north, who wear the same collars, eat the same crackers and drive the same cars as we do. The very lack of practical outlet for the sentiment of patriotism roused during the war is probably responsible for the comic opera absurdities described with much gusto in the European press accounts of the proceedings of the Ku Klux Klan, 1922 model.

But consider the night of the patriotic Englishman, Belgian, Dutchman, Frenchman, Swiss or Italian, not to mention Germans, Russians and the strange agglomeration of nationalities south of the Danube. The whole territory includes no more special regional economic interests than does the United States. And imagine the necessity for a M. Camerlynk at a Democratic or Republican national convention! If you can you will have reduced to humanly understandable proportions the vast complexity of difficulty in the way of a European settlement which must of necessity involve concessions and accommodations.

A Camerlynk in America?

Divergences of actual interest far wider are settled every four years when Democrats and Republicans get together at Chicago or St. Louis or San Francisco or wherever the national conventions are held. In fact they are settled on a scale comparable with European differences every two years, when each party chooses a ticket that will appeal both to up-State rural New York and to the metropolis. But imagine what would happen if Al Smith had had to make his peace with Piny Corners through an interpreter—some Albany Camerlynk! And imagine what would have happened had Hiram Johnson had to deal with Boies Penrose and Bill

Barnes, with Hiram speaking French, Boies Italian and Bill Dutch!

Add to the language difficulty the idea that the interests of Pennsylvania were the sovereign interests patriotic men give their lives to maintain; that around the determination of the New York Republican organization to maintain a dominant influence in the affairs of the party were entwined all the sacredness of national flag and national song; that the raising growing and moving picture industries had been handed down through generations of Californians and were entrusted in noble, historic monuments like the Cloth Hall of Ypres, redolent in every stone of the spirit of some nationhood. Think of a national convention in those terms and you will realize that when Hiram Johnson disagrees with Bill Barnes Hiram doesn't start a third party—he starts a war, a bloody war with all the horrors of poison gas and air raids, and the handiest men with the air bombs or the poison gas called heroes one side of the Rockies and hellions the other.

We had one internecine example of that kind of disagreement and we got over it because soon after hostilities the same traveling man, speaking only one language, was "making" both Richmond and Philadelphia and the Associated Press was sending the same news into all newspaper offices that could afford the telegraph, both North and South, because Washington and John Adams were common heritage of both sides, and because New Bedford mill owners could order New Orleans cotton in a vernacular familiar to both and get it shipped by through rail if they wanted it so.

The reference to New Bedford, New Orleans and railways provides another striking example of the difference between the politico-economic puzzle seen on the old continent and on the new. Bedford was making English cloth and forming a part of an economic unit called England. New Bedford, nearly a month's journey away, Orleans, in the center of France, was a great market town and center of culture in an equally self-contained economic unit. The merchants who might have traded between the two were great adventurers. Tradition, national tradition, language, patriotism developed in each irrespective of the other. So strongly did it develop in each place that it resisted sporadic raids of political power from either side. The English once had great territories in France but French sentiment and a Maid of Orleans finally drove them out. Even to-day holidaying cockney lovers spon on in the shade of the martello towers built along the south coast of England to repel the invasion of Napoleon.

All of that grew up—and then came the age of steam. Then came the steamboat and the railway, and Europe began to be economically interdependent. But the tradition of nationalism was older than the tradition of international trade. St. Paul's Cathedral and its tombs of warrior heroes had a firmer grip on the English heart than the international house of Rothschild. Who can say that had not the steamboat come to the Mississippi, had not the Union Pacific thrust its twin rails over the prairies, we might not now have been dealing with a French Louisiana, and Spanish California?

That is the real problem M. Camerlynk and his masters, the Prime Ministers, have to solve when they meet. M. Camerlynk will listen to a speech in English or French, or Italian or German, or Russian and then will rise briskly in his place and swiftly, deftly, surely translate it without hesitation, without appreciable loss of color from one language to the other. The procedure of these conferences is usually most pleasant. They are invariably held in pleasant places and whoever is host takes every care of creature comforts. There is every reason for amiability. But the chances of agreement by mutual conciliation are more remote in such a gathering as compared with a comfort-

able arm in arm chat in the bedroom of a convention town hotel as the chances of agreement when great lawyers are arguing before the United States Supreme Court are more remote than when those two lawyers are chatting in chambers.

Mr. Bonar Law or M. Poincare might conceivably be willing to make concessions just as Hiram Johnson or Bill Barnes might. But if Hiram or Bill make concessions that cost their constituents money all their political opponents at home can say is, "Hiram" or "Bill," you cost us too much money; we're going to get another boss," or Senator or whatever the case may require. And all their political opponents can raise against them is the cry of the betrayal of the local Boosters Club or Chamber of Commerce. But if M. Poincare or Mr. Bonar Law concede too much they place in the hands of their domestic political opponents, a few more formidable weapon, a weapon that at home or over here stirs the hearts, not the heads, of men who live not by bread alone but by catchwords for the place, the party, the cause, the domestic political opponents the puerile cry, "He's deserted the old flag!" and all that that cry means in association with the tombs in St. Paul's and the blarney of the carlons beneath the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile.

And he has to place his concession on the record, definitely on the record with his reasons, through the ears of the mild and the tongue of M. Camerlynk, the interpreter.

Daily Import of Patriotism.

Sitting here in London to-night it is possible to consider as an immediately practical business whether a new suit of clothes should be bought in Saville Row or after a two hour hop in an airplane from the tower in the Rue des Capucines, or at the cost of another few hours' travel, less time than it takes to get from New York to Chicago, from the man who used to make clothes for the Crown Prince in Berlin. Just now a lot of very inferior German wine is masquerading about Europe in bottles pretending to come from Beaune and Bordeaux—not to mention the Frenchman's hair, "German champagne." That's what's meant by the immediate day to day import of patriotism in European lives. There's no Hart Schaffner & Marx with agencies in all three towns. And just at the present stage of things it's much easier for the French to move a few soldiers up the Moselle Valley than it is to try German wine fakers in some slow and shadowy international court.

"Don't lean out the window" is inscribed in at least three languages in 90 per cent of the railway cars of Europe. Steam and pre-steam nationalism, not to mention electricity and wireless and airplanes, are at final grips. The next few years ought to tell definitely which will win. That is the problem that is facing the decided conferences of Europe, the amiable and sinister M. Camerlynk and his kind. That is the problem in which America is now called upon to play a part, and a deciding part.

One of the wisest representatives of the United States has in Europe, an Ambassador who observes and digests and reasons upon first hand information as the ideal Ambassador ought to, a man who has first hand, non-political, non-patriotic if you will, information from every quarter of Europe, told me here last week that he believes the unalterable economic law will win.

This is the way he phrased it: "As between the two elemental appeals to human feeling, the beating of the drum and the clatter of the knife and fork, I believe the knife and fork will win. Europe has had enough of the drum and too little of the knife and fork." Some day I want to read all the dispatches that man has sent Mr. Hughes from his listening post in the midst of this epochal change.

CROWELL INDICTED WITH SIX OTHERS

Continued from First Page.

The selection of contractors, called in for April 28, 1916, soon after the beginning of the war, the group met and decided to induce the responsible officers of the Government to discontinue the use of the hitherto customary lump sum or unit system of competitive bids and adopt a wide open cost plus percentage fee form of contract from which were omitted definite safeguards, the interest of the Government. The scale of fees, the indictment recites, was exorbitant.

Violation of Law Charged.

The committee is charged with misrepresenting to the higher officials of the Government who had to pass on the contracts the situation under which the work was to be undertaken, insisting that competitive bidding could not be had because of war conditions.

It is asserted also that the committee disregarded knowingly an act of Congress passed May 12, 1917, forbidding the expenditure of any sum in excess of \$15,000 for camp buildings without the approval of the Secretary of War upon detailed estimates. Instead, it is said, the defendants authorized the expenditure of millions of dollars without the approval of the Secretary of War and without estimates.

The committee is accused of disregarding the services of the engineering corps of the army and of employing at the cost to the Government of more than a million dollars consulting engineers and town planners for work at various camps. Although it had been ordered by the Secretary of War that local contractors should have preference when possible, the committee disregarded this, according to the indictment, continuing to give contracts to friends and associates, even though the local contractors offered to do the work at a lower scale of cost.

The indictment asserts that the committee maintained a blacklist of contractors to whom there were to be no awards, even though those contractors were capable and experienced and that the whole business, so far as was possible, was turned over to the friends and business associates of those in charge of making the awards. It is asserted also that the committee obtained commissions for all those who were friendly to them and who would approve their activities as inspectors, and after the war being leveled. It is alleged that well paying positions with various construction concerns.

Whitewashing Committee.

In addition to the charge that Mr. Crowell financially benefited in the construction of the army ordnance camp at Camp Perry by the Cleveland Construction Company, a subsidiary of the Crowell-Lundoff-Little Company, the indictment alleges that he appointed a "whitewashing committee" to investigate and oppose the cost plus contract system, against which considerable criticism was being leveled. It is alleged that when the criticism continued, a second, also interested, committee was designated, with the same results.

One of the sensational charges in the indictment is that even after the armistice was signed, on November 11, 1918, the committee continued its orgy of letting contracts. In all \$80,000,000 in contracts were let and after this date, of which \$11,600,000 worth went to the friends and associates of the members of the committee without com-

petitive bidding, all on the cost plus basis.

The indictment charges that the first contract awarded was on June 1, 1917, to Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc., of which one of the active members of the committee, James A. Mears, was the general manager. In the construction of Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass., it is asserted that Mr. Mears, although a member of the committee awarding the contract, received a commission from the Ley company of \$10,000.

Mr. Lundoff, as general manager of the Cleveland Construction Company, who also was indicted, is alleged to have collected \$25,548.54 for work at Camp Perry, Ohio. It was in the Cleveland Construction Company that Mr. Crowell was alleged to have had an interest.

Mr. Crowell is a Republican, although he served under the Wilson administration.

CROWELL SAYS HE GAVE AID TO INVESTIGATORS

Approved Contracts After
Two Bodies Agreed on Them.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 30.—Benedict Crowell, told of the Washington indictments, said:

"I know nothing whatever about the indictments and have no information regarding them. I have recently turned over all my records regarding the building of army camps and cantonments to Department of Justice agents and have cooperated with them in every way in their investigations.

"As Assistant Secretary of War I had the duty of finally approving these contracts. A construction division of the army was set up and as each job came up the division investigated all the large contractors applying for the job and picked out the men they thought most capable of handling that particular contract. I made it an inviolable rule to approve the contract when the two bodies, the Council of National Defense and the army construction division, agreed on the firm most capable of handling it."

Clement W. Lundoff, another Cleveland man, cited in the indictments, is said to be in Los Angeles or San Francisco, attending a convention of contractors. Mr. Lundoff was vice-president of the Cleveland contracting firm of which Mr. Crowell was president until the latter's appointment as Assistant Secretary of War. Mr. Crowell is now chairman of the Crowell & Little Construction Company and head of the Crowell & Murray Company, chemists and mining engineers.

Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, when told of the Washington indictments, said: "Not having seen the indictments I cannot comment on them. I have always believed, however, that the cost plus plan was the only possible way the camps and cantonments could have been constructed under the circumstances."

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Dec. 30.—James P. Mears severed his connection with the Fred T. Ley Company a year ago, according to Harold A. Ley, president of the company. Mr. Ley said the Camp Devens project and other work the company did for the Government were completed before Mears went to Washington to serve on the Emergency Construction Committee. He could not conceive why action had been taken against Mears. Mears was not general manager, but manager of the New York office of the Ley Company and his work was to a large extent in soliciting business.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY.

F. A. Assman has resigned as chairman of the executive committee of the Continental Can Company. He will be succeeded by Waddell C. Catlings of the firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co.

TWO MEN KILLED, GIRLS HURT IN MOTOR WRECK

Wray, Noted as Football
Player, Is Victim.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WOODBURY, N. J., Dec. 30.—Clarence Alexander Wray, who played center on the University of Pennsylvania football team in 1918, and Louis A. Brannan were killed last night when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by an electric train at a crossing here. Both lived in Philadelphia. Miss Catherine M. Johnston of Philadelphia and Miss Elizabeth M. Price of Washington, who were riding with them, sustained slight injuries.

Wray was an employee of the Curtis Publishing Company. In 1918, when he played center, Pennsylvania University had a Students' Army Training Corps team. He played guard at times during the season of 1919, but as a substitute for his brother, "Lud" Wray. Wray

was a graduate of the Towne Scientific School and was a member of the Zeta Psi.

HAPPY NEW YEAR WISH DRAWS COURT REPROOF

Van Ness Richards of 428 Lafayette street, Manhattan, was arraigned yesterday in Yonkers City Court to receive a lecture on the serious breach of court etiquette in his not apologizing for forgetting for two months to pay a fine and facetiously wishing the judge a happy New Year.

Richards was fined \$10 in October for speeding, but was paroled on his promise to send the money. When a warrant for his arrest was issued, Richards sent the note saying he was sorry a trip to Boston had caused him to "lose sight of the original matter." Judge Rosenwasser warned him to pay fines promptly hereafter or face imprisonment.

The Tailored Woman

622 Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

A COMPLETE COLLECTION of TROPICAL CLOTHES

NOW ON EXHIBITION

SELECTED by a corps of experts who regularly visit
Winter resorts and really know the correct style to
wear. This combined with the Tailored Woman's
policy of excluding the bizarre in style, not only in-
sures one of being properly dressed when appearing
in the South, but the type of clothes which, by their
restraint and tailored fitness, will be correct and
smart when the Northern resorts open for the
Summer.

OFFERING

SWEATERS in silk and wool, blouses, overblouses,
shirts and jackets, skirts of English flannel.
Worrumo camel's hair, crepe de chine, and wool
Jersey in white and colors. Handmade French
frocks, also cotton and silk. Camel's hair coats in
plaids, stripes and plain colors, tweeds, homespun,
some trimmed with Summer furs. Suits in tailored
tweeds and homespun.

Our second shipment of French hand made dresses has
just arrived by steamship "La Bourdonnais."

Exclusive New York Shop for Woollex Tailormades

THE BUSINESS OF LIVING IS THE MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS IN WHICH YOU WILL BE ENGAGED DURING THE COMING YEAR

THE LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE

THE LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE was established in December, 1913, by Mr. HAROLD A. LEY and Professor IRVING FISHER, of Yale University. Through their efforts former President WILLIAM H. TAFT, Major-General WILLIAM C. GORGAS (since deceased) and many other leaders in scientific and public health work were enlisted in the cause. Mr. Taft was chairman of the Board of Directors of the Institute from the time of its organization in 1913 until his recent appointment as Chief Justice, when he resigned.

These men, who include nearly one hundred members of the Hygiene Reference Board, to which scientific announcements relating to health and questions of scientific policy are referred receive no financial return for their counsel to the Institute.

The main object of the organizers may be stated as a desire to direct the efforts of the Institute, not only to the prevention of disease, but to its early discovery.

Therefore periodic health examinations are urged to the end that health and life may be conserved, and that the custom of having health examinations may be encouraged and eventually become a common practice among our people. (Since the Institute was founded more than 300,000 men and women have been examined by the Institute.)

Most healthy-minded people look forward to achieving something during the New Year. The business man plans for improvement in his methods of production, of selling, of cost accounting, and hopes for a greater volume of business and an improved financial statement. The professional man hopes to acquire greater knowledge of his specialty and more widely to extend his usefulness. The worker in industry and commercial life, if a real man or a real woman, plans for better work, for helping to make the business in which he or she is engaged a successful business and to share in its success.

How many are planning for the most complex and difficult vocation of all—the business of living?

Dry rot creeps into the business of living just as it creeps into any business, whether through lack of interest or supervision or low ideals of management. A fussy, fault-finding method of management is not good for a business and it is not good for the body. An intelligent, well-directed, hopeful, courageous management, based upon accurate knowledge of conditions, is the ideal of the modern competent business man. It is the ideal to be set up for the management of the business of living.

The Institute's Health Service is designed to provide a thorough general bodily survey adequate to give you a knowledge of the slightest fault in your physical condition or manner of living, the correction of which would improve your vitality and lengthen your life.

WHERE WILL YOU BE ONE YEAR FROM TOMORROW—NEW YEAR'S DAY?

What have you planned for yourself the coming year? What were your plans in the old years gone by?

Are you trusting to luck not to fall ill, not to wane in vigor and vim and the will to live?

Have the old years been more or less filled with various miseries of mind and body? And are you planning to jog along in the same old way, accepting them as the common lot?

Why not trade off the old years of shiftless living or perchance misdirected living for new years in which the business of living shall be run on sound business principles? Your decision in this matter may make the difference between a surplus in health and happiness in January, 1924, or a deficit.

Extra years of good health, of activity, working power and earning power are purchasable and the low cost of the Life Extension Service is within reach of everyone.

THE LIFE EXTENSION SERVICE THE INSTITUTE OFFERS YOU

is designed to increase your resistance to disease and to prolong your life from a few to many years. It includes a thorough physical examination of the whole body, laboratory tests, extensive detailed reports, instructions covering appropriate exercise, diet and correct living habits generally, suggestions as to any needed form of medical, dental or surgical attention, educational health literature and other valuable privileges. No medical treatment is furnished by the Institute.

Through its service, the Institute acts as guide, philosopher and friend to the subscriber in the matter of his or her health government and physical upbuilding.

The Institute's Standard Physical Examination differs radically in its extent, requirements and purposes from any other form of physical examination—such as an examination for insurance, employment, military service or the like.

The great protective value of the Institute's examination lies in the fact that every region of the body is examined and considered as well as any local manifestation of trouble.

The cost of this service is low-priced and well within the reach of everyone. It is available in all sections of the United States and Canada and in several of the foreign countries. Visitors who desire to inquire about the Institute's work are always welcome at the Head Office of the Institute in New York City.

The Institute's reports are, of course, absolutely confidential between the Institute and the individual examined. These reports are not accessible to any other individual or any other organization of any kind.

The Institute has a staff of about 25 examining physicians at its Head Office in New York. Examinations of subscribers who live in

New York City and vicinity are made at the Head Office of the Institute, 25 West 45th Street—on appointment by telephone or letter—between the hours of 9.00 A. M. and 5.00 P. M. Appointment telephone Bryant 3073.

There is a special department for women at the Head Office, where women are examined by either men or women physicians, as they prefer.

The Institute also has more than 8,000 medical examiners throughout the United States and Canada and in a number of the principal cities of Europe and the Far East. It is consequently able to provide its Health Service in any community where competent medical examiners are available.

GET YOURSELF EXAMINED



LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, Inc. 25 West 45th St. New York

Gentlemen: With the understanding that I incur no obligation, please send me your book, "The Growing Movement To Prolong Human Life."

also other valuable literature on right living and the conservation of health.

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, 25 WEST 45th STREET, NEW YORK

Appointment Telephone Bryant 3073.